

## SEEK SPOONER'S SEAT

Many Ready to Oppose Stephenson for Short Term.

MR. LA FOLLETTE FAVORS HIM

Junior Senator Defeated the Combination, Including Stephenson, a Month Ago, When Officers for the Legislature Were Chosen—Millions of the Chances Considered Best.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Madison, Wis., March 6.—The determination of Gov. Davidson and Lieut. Gov. Connor to fight the candidacy of Isaac Stephenson has encouraged the students who are in a hopeless minority in the legislature, and whose only hope for success lies in a split in the halfhearted forces. They profess to see to-night a hope to be able by a combination with the governor and lieutenant governor to defeat the majority in the legislature and to send a man to the United States Senate who will be antagonistic to Senator La Follette.

The friends of La Follette are generally lining up behind the candidacy of Mr. Stephenson, and they are confident of victory.

Showed Strength Then.

Impartial observers cannot fail to recognize the strength of Mr. La Follette in the legislature. They point to the election of the speaker of the assembly only a month ago and to the organization of the assembly at the same time as an evidence of the strength of Mr. La Follette in the legislature. At that time, when the legislature was organized, Mr. La Follette organ in the State, the Wisconsin Sentinel, the organ of the Spooner wing of the party, were in support of the candidacy of Mr. La Follette. Edward Le Roy for governor, Herman L. Eckersall for lieutenant governor, and in a contest between the junior senator, on one side, and all the forces that are now fighting Stephenson and Stephenson himself, on the other, Mr. La Follette showed his strength.

A great many of the men who supported the candidacy of Mr. La Follette are now active in trying to secure the election of Mr. Stephenson. It is asserted to-night that all the men who voted for Mr. Eckersall will finally round up in the Stephenson camp. With this situation, and with the knowledge of the political advantage of having a man hold the short term until he can again be a candidate, it is hard to understand how the opposition to Stephenson can hold together against his candidacy, and even if they did, how they can muster enough votes to defeat him.

Official Notice Required.

Under the law the election of a United States Senator to fill a vacancy requires official notice, and the election cannot take place until the second Tuesday after the publication of such notice. The two weeks therefore intervening to March 19 will be occupied with a struggle that has not been equalled in Wisconsin for some time past.

Perhaps the most discomfited men around Madison are the old and time-tried friends of Senator Spooner. They were telling members of the legislature a few days ago that Mr. Spooner would soon be in Madison to look over the field with reference to his possible candidacy for re-election two years hence. Col. Henry Casson, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the national House of Representatives, wrote a letter to a friend here within the past fortnight to the effect that Senator Spooner was considering the approaching Senatorial campaign. Running along with these statements were rumors that Lieut. Gov. Connor had an understanding with Senator Spooner by which Mr. Connor would be the candidate for governor when Mr. Spooner went before the people at the primaries for re-election as Senator. Gov. Davidson, however, has the same rumor, to have the nomination for Representative in the Third Congressional district, where Mr. Babcock has so long held sway.

SUES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Alice W. Slater Wins \$50,000 from Cottle L. Heath.

Alice W. Slater, through Attorney Albert Sillers, yesterday brought suit against Cottle L. Heath for alleged breach of promise, demanding \$50,000 damages.

Anti-Saloon League Meets.

The Anti-Saloon League of the District held its regular monthly meeting last night in the rooms of the W. C. T. U. building, on Sixth street. The following named new representatives of co-operating bodies presented credentials: W. L. Wingfield, Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church South; Dr. C. W. Cuthbertson, Messrs. C. E. Van Orstrand, Duncan Stuart, Willis B. Robinson, and H. W. Reeve, Central "Y." W. C. T. U.; J. Edgar Hatt, Friends Church (orthodox); Courtney Fossey, Toronto, Canada, representative of the Dominion Alliance, was present and talked about some of his temperance work, which cause has his encouragements there also.

## LUMBER DEALERS CONVENE.

National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association Met at New Willard.

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association met in its fifth annual convention yesterday at the New Willard, and held one session. The meeting, lasting from 10 o'clock until 2 p. m., was entirely taken up with the reading of the reports of the officers, no other business being transacted.

Louis Hill, of Baltimore, president of the association, read his annual report. He declared the lumbermen had shared in the general business prosperity of the past year, and that members of the association had enjoyed their share of trade and its profits.

B. F. Perry, secretary of the body, read his report, showing that it had grown in ten years from a membership of 200 to 300. He said eleven States were represented on its roster ten years ago, and the membership now was spread over twenty-nine States and three provinces of Canada.

Reports were read by F. E. Parker of the board of managers; M. M. Wall, of the committee on hardwood inspection; George M. Stevens, of the committee on fire insurance; W. W. Knight, of the committee on sales; M. S. Freeman, of the committee on special membership; Horton Corwin, Jr., of the committee on membership; and W. G. Frost, of the committee on arbitration.

MUST DESCRIBE BLENDS.

Whisky Men Will Be Required to Label Their Mixtures Plainly.

It was stated yesterday that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has reached a conclusion on the vexed question as to the kind of label that shall be attached to packages containing blended whiskies. The matter came up in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the pure-food law. A tentative ruling was made some time ago to the effect that blends containing anything but straight whiskies must be labeled "imitation whisky."

This brought out a vigorous protest from the manufacturers of blended goods, whereas the straight whisky men insisted that the ruling was eminently proper and fair. The case has been fought for several months. While the officials decline to discuss the regulations that will be promulgated as to whiskies, it is understood that manufacturers of blended whisky will not only be compelled to mark their product as a "blend," but will be required to mark, in plain characters, upon the label the various ingredients of the blend—the amount of neutral spirits, coloring matter, flavoring substance, and the like.

## PACIFIC FLEET CONSOLIDATES.

Rear Admiral Brownson Will Be in Command Until April 20.

An official order consolidating the Asiatic, Philippine, and Pacific fleets has been signed by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, who is now commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, will be the first commander of the consolidated fleets on the Pacific. Under his direction the consolidation will be made, but on April 20, he will haul down his flag and turn the command over to Rear Admiral James H. Dyer, who now commands the Philippine squadron.

## CUBAN CITY ELECTIONS SOON

Administration Hopes to Re-establish Government This Year.

Desire Is to Withdraw American Troops by January 1—Much Depends on Taft's Visit.

Plans are being made by the administration which, if successfully carried to a conclusion, will re-establish a Cuban government by January, 1908, when it is hoped the United States may withdraw from the island. Municipal and provincial elections will probably be held in Cuba within a few months for the purpose of testing the new election law and discovering the exact temper of the people before trying a national election.

Although this plan has not been decided upon positively, it is being considered in the national House of Representatives, where a letter to that effect was received last night. The effect that Senator Spooner was considering the approaching Senatorial campaign, running along with these statements were rumors that Lieut. Gov. Connor had an understanding with Senator Spooner by which Mr. Connor would be the candidate for governor when Mr. Spooner went before the people at the primaries for re-election as Senator.

According to the latest advice received by the War Department from Gov. Magoon, the new election law is gradually improving, and the people are returning to the normal state, which is considered necessary precedent to a return to self-government. Secretary Taft will be in Cuba, where the situation warrants the trial of the municipal and provincial elections this summer.

## AINSWORTH CHANGES OFFICE.

Military Secretary of the Army Becomes Adjutant General.

As the military secretary's department of the army went out of existence yesterday in accordance with the provisions of the army appropriation bill, the old-time adjutant general's department was re-created.

With Gen. Ainsworth as adjutant general all the officers heretofore in the military secretary's department were transferred to the adjutant general's department. Gen. Ainsworth was sworn in at the War Department by John Randolph, notary public.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT, \$5 TO \$175 PER YEAR.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY  
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FIFTEENTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

## FORM NEW ALLIANCE

Building Trades Perfect Independent Organization.

SEVENTEEN UNIONS INCLUDED

Practically Makes Unit of All Mechanics Employed on Construction Work—Officers Elected—Plumbers Have Not Yet Settled Differences, Labor Heads to Consult President.

In order to take a firm and united stand on the open-shop question the seventeen building trades mechanics' unions of this city have formed an organization to be known as the Building Trades Mechanics' Alliance. The new organization absorbed the former Structural Alliance and Allied Building Trades. It is entirely independent and will act upon all grievances of any of the trades represented. The organization practically makes a unit of all the trades employed on building construction, and is powerful in that all buildings in the city will be tied up by the calling out on strike of all the building workers in the city if any attempt is made to put nonunion men to work on a building in any one of the trades represented.

The new organization is a direct result of the lockout of the journeyman plumbers about eighteen months ago. It was stated last night by a delegate who participated in the formation of the new body that this action was taken with the plumbers' lockout as an object lesson. At the time the lockout there was no union men to work on a building in any one of the trades represented.

Able to Tie-up Building.

It is a significant fact that the new alliance, which is several more compact than the old one, was formed at a time when the master and journeyman plumbers are disputing over the award made in this arbitration. It was said last night that, although the new body was but an infant, if the master plumbers did not abide by the decision of the arbitration committee, every building under construction in the city would be tied up.

The new organization is entirely independent of the Central Labor Union, although each of its composite parts are represented in the central body. It will act independently on all grievances of the building trades.

There were five delegates from each of the seventeen unions present to effect the organization.

Officers Elected.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John Fitzgerald, plasterer; vice president, James Bryan, structural iron worker; treasurer, John Wolfe, metal worker; secretary, John Wolfe, bricklayer, and sergeant-at-arms, George Baker, carpenter. The trades represented in the alliance are as follows: Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, structural iron workers, sheet metal workers, plumbers, electrical workers, painters, elevator constructors, interior decorators, stone cutters, stone masons, steam fitters, wood, wire, and metal lathe, tile setters, and sheet and tile roofers.

Plumbers Still at Odds.

Members of the Master Plumbers' Association and of Plumbers' Local Union No. 5 are not yet finally at peace, despite the recent award of the arbitration committee. Another dispute is on over the meaning of article 5 of the award. The journeyman claim that under it the bosses are not permitted to continue the employment of non-union men in shops where union men are employed, and vice versa.

Labor Leaders Coming to Capital.

Chicago, March 6.—A conference which labor leaders from Chicago and other cities will hold in Washington to-morrow with President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft, may avert an impending strike of the Great Lakes dredgers, tugmen, firemen, and steam-shovel men, who will be represented at the meeting. A combined effort to put the eight-hour work day into effect on April 1 is being made by the unions, but is meeting with opposition from the contractors. The situation now has reached a serious stage. A strike would interfere with the progress of many large government contracts on the lakes, besides affecting millions of dollars' worth of smaller private enterprises.

BOOKBINDERS STAND ALONE.

President Gluckling Says They Will Not Join Pressmen.

President Robert Gluckling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was in the city Tuesday, and at the regular monthly meeting of Local No. 4 announced the fact that the bookbinders throughout the country had on a referendum vote decided not to join the pressmen in their fight for the eight-hour day, but to stand alone in this.

It will be recalled that the pressmen throughout the country have signed an agreement with the United Typothetae that the eight-hour day will be inaugurated on January 1, 1907. It was expected that the bookbinders would be a part of this agreement, but upon vote they declined. It is their object to obtain the eight-hour day sooner, and they are planning an extensive campaign to do this in their end. It is not known on what date they will inaugurate their movement, but it is estimated to be not later than January 1, 1908.

PLUMBERS GIVEN HEARING.

Commissioners Receive Delegation from Masters' Association.

The employment of two registered plumbers by the District was the subject of a hearing given by the Commissioners yesterday to a delegation of the Master Plumbers' Association, headed by E. J. Hannan. Heretofore the plumbing work has been awarded by contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Hannan contended that the District plumbers should not be licensed as "master plumbers," as they do not maintain shops and display the sign of "registered plumbers" as required by law. He also alleged that unlicensed men are employed by master plumbers and work under their licenses.

The Commissioners have the matter under advisement.

Wants \$10,000 from District.

Rose A. Katzman has received a verdict of \$10,000 against the District of Columbia. Miss Katzman instituted suit for \$10,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by falling into the coal hole, June 2, 1905, in front of 124 New York avenue. Attorneys Douglas & Douglas appeared for Miss Katzman.

## HARRIMAN IS HOPEFUL

Violations of Twenty-eight-hour Law Punished.

SEVEN HUNDRED CASES NOW

Secretary Wilson Bound to Enforce the Law to the Letter and Railroads Are Realizing the Necessity of Obeying—Full Penalty Enforced Where Roads Choose to Settle.

The policy recently entered into by Secretary Wilson of enforcing what is known as the twenty-eight-hour law has made all the Western railroads sit up and take notice. The law requires all railroads transporting cargo to unload to water and feed stock once at least in every twenty-eight hours. Hitherto the railroads, notwithstanding the existence of a less drastic statute to the same general effect, have been doing pretty much as they pleased about showing reasonable kindness to the dumb brutes entrusted to their care in the journey to the shambles.

Armed with a good strong law, Secretary Wilson has now called a halt and is making the railroads revise their methods of transporting stock. Over 700 cases have been worked up since the law went into effect.

In each case the request has been made to the Department of Justice to instruct the district attorney where the offense was committed to bring suit and in case of a desire to settle, demand the full penalty of \$500. This policy if carried out will bring to the Treasury during the year a large revenue. The cases now pending involve fines to the amount of \$50,000.

Went Back Home.

A prominent attorney for one of the largest Western roads came to Washington this week to make an appearance in a case against his road. The car in question had run eight hours over the time limit. It was argued that it was a first offense and the revenue not excessive, the department might well afford to be lenient.

He was asked to take a seat for a few minutes and a clerk was sent to bring in the cases against the road which the attorney represented. A clerk came back with a big armful of jacketed documents. There were eighty-six cases against his road. The amount involved was \$42,000.

The latter arose at once, saying that he would not waste time on the single case that had called him to Washington, but would take the next train for Chicago and see that regulations were issued to stop further violations of the law by the employees of his road.

The president of another big Western road was here last week before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and took the opportunity to visit the Department of Agriculture to register his objection to the enforcement of the twenty-eight-hour law. He said his road was hauling stock cars a distance of twelve miles from St. Paul to the stock yards at the South St. Paul. Cars received from the Northern Pacific and Great Northern had been found to have gone over the limit.

"Why should my road be punished for what those roads have done?" he asked. "You people down here ought to be reasonable in enforcing a law. I have always thought that officials charged with enforcement of a law that works a hardship should be endowed with a modicum of common sense."

Must Refuse Cars.

"You know the law," was the answer. "Why do you take a car that has a penalty against it? You stop doing that and you will have no more trouble. The law will be enforced. If you once or twice refuse a car the other roads will see to it that they stop and feed and water without running over the twenty-eight hours."

It was pointed out that in the cases that had occurred stock trains had been run ten hours past the last place where the cattle might have been fed or watered. Had the law been complied with in that way many thousands of dollars would have been saved.

The department has been able without much trouble to work up cases where the law has been violated. The inspectors question the stockmen, who travel on the cattle trains, and get their affidavits or statements, and they can be subpoenaed in case of prosecution, and there is little difficulty in making out a case where the offense has actually occurred.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Wednesday, March 6, 1907.

Clear weather, with high pressure and lower temperature, followed by a cold front, Tuesday night in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the cold front was a decided fall in temperature in the East and South Atlantic States. The western disturbance is central to night over Western Nebraska, and local snow and rain have been in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the Northwest. Local snow and rain continued west of the Rocky Mountains, except to Washington.

It is much warmer in North Dakota and in the States from Kansas westward and southward. There will be a decided fall in temperature in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. New England, and the northern portion of the South Atlantic States, and probably local snow in the Upper Lake region. The weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday west of the Rocky Mountains, and Friday eastward into the Mississippi Valley.

It will be warmer Thursday over the eastern half of the United States, and Friday over the Mississippi Valley, and probably in the Lower Ohio Valley.

Fleets departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh northeast to north winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperatures.

Midnight, 2; 2 a. m., 3; 4 a. m., 3; 6 a. m., 3; 8 a. m., 3; 10 a. m., 3; 12 noon, 3; 2 p. m., 3; 4 p. m., 3; 6 p. m., 3; 8 p. m., 3; 10 p. m., 3; Maximum, 4; minimum, 2.

Relative humidity—8 a. m., 30; 2 p. m., 21; 8 p. m., 20. Rainfall, 1907, hours of sunshine 11.5; percent of possible sunshine, 19.

Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 4; minimum, 2.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall for the twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

City	Max.	Min.	P. m. fall.
Asheville, N. C.	63	49	54
Atlanta, Ga.	63	49	54
Atlantic City, N. J.	32	22	0.02
Baltimore, Md.	34	20	0.53
Boston, Mass.	32	22	28
Buffalo, N. Y.	30	18	0.14
Chicago, Ill.	28	20	34
Cincinnati, Ohio	28	20	34
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50	30	46
Davenport, Iowa	28	20	32
Denver, Colo.	28	20	32
Des Moines, Iowa	22	22	0.01
El Paso, Texas	71	63	70
Helena, Mont.	31	21	30
Indianapolis, Ind.	31	21	30
Jacksonville, Fla.	72	56	56
Kansas City, Mo.	34	24	32
Little Rock, Ark.	54	39	52
Marquette, Mich.	24	4	12
Memphis, Tenn.	32	22	62
New Orleans, La.	76	61	64
New York, N. Y.	32	26	26
North Platte, Neb.	34	24	32
Omaha, Neb.	34	24	32
Pittsburg, Pa.	28	22	24
Portland, Me.	34	24	32
St. Louis, Mo.	32	22	40
St. Paul, Minn.	28	2	0.02
Springfield, Ill.	32	22	32
Vicksburg, Miss.	64	44	62

Always the Same.

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Special Private Delivery.

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Denver, Colo.	28	20	32
Des Moines, Iowa	22	22	0.01
El Paso, Texas	71</		